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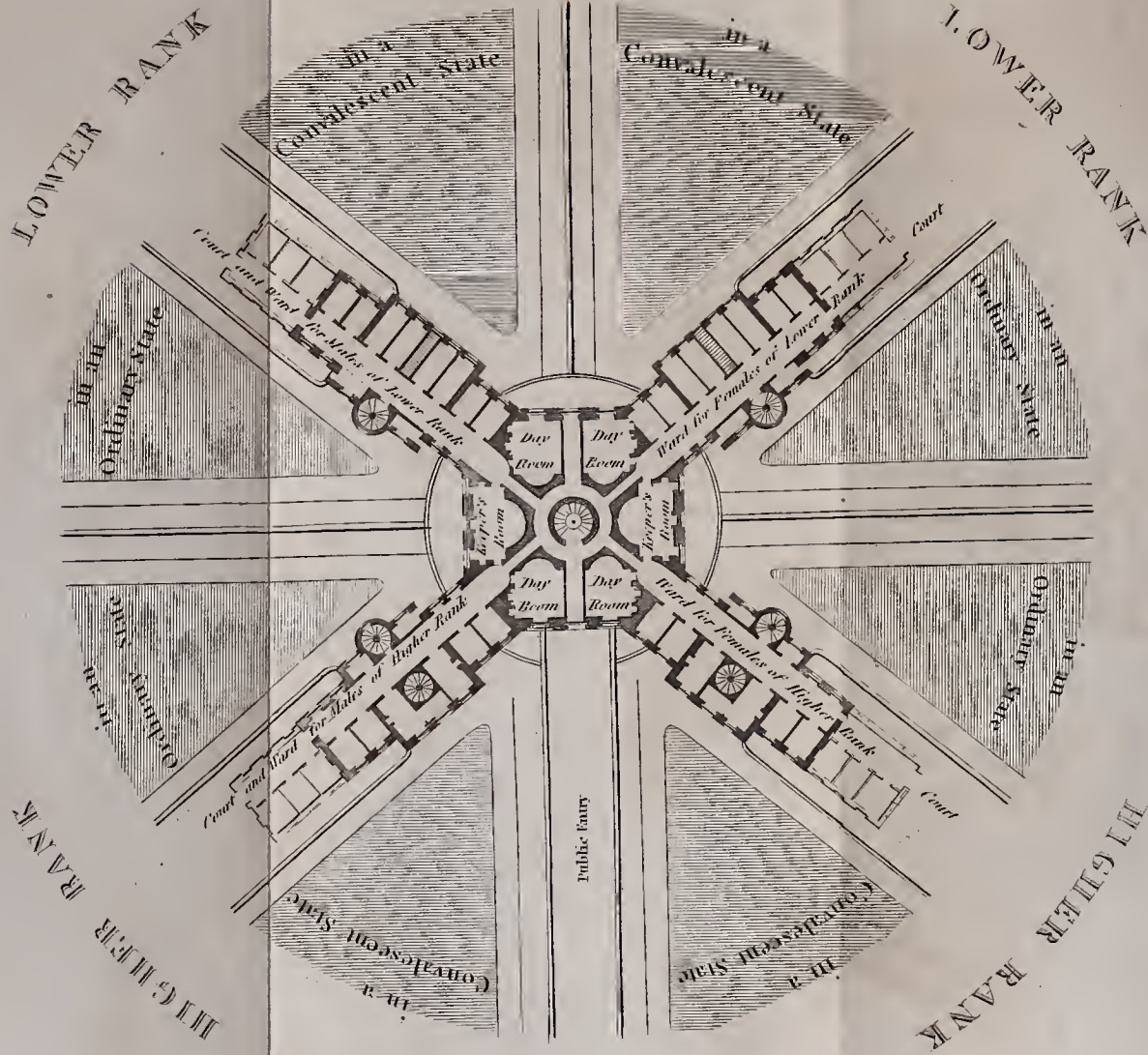
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MALE PATIENTS

of the



FEMALE PATIENTS

of the

General View of the Plan of Classification, and of the Distribution of the Classes in the
GLASGOW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MALE PATIENTS,

{ of the Higher Rank.	{	Frantic,	{	Ground story—remote ward	{	of the Front Wing,	}	Right Hand.
		Incurable,		Ditto, nearest the centre . .				
		Convalescent,		Principal story				
		In an ordinary state, . .		Second story				
{ of the Lower Rank.	{	Frantic,	{	Ground story—remote ward	{	of the Back Wing,	}	
		Incurable,		Ditto, nearest the centre . .				
		Convalescent,		Principal story				
		In an ordinary state, . .		Second story				

FEMALE PATIENTS,

{ of the Higher Rank.	{	Frantic,	{	Ground story—remote ward	{	of the Front Wing,	}	Left Hand.
		Incurable,		Ditto, nearest the centre . .				
		Convalescent,		Principal story				
		In an ordinary state, . .		Second story				
{ of the Lower Rank.	{	Frantic,	{	Ground story—remote ward	{	of the Back Wing,	}	
		Incurable,		Ditto, nearest the centre . .				
		Convalescent,		Principal story				
		In an ordinary state, . .		Second story				

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE

TO THE PUBLIC,

CONTINUED.

The good sense and humanity of those to whom this is addressed, render it unnecessary to say any thing in the view of heightening the interest excited by the very affecting scenes which this Memoir discloses. Not only the town of Glasgow, distinguished already for attention to the poor and sick, but all the opulent and populous districts around, are called upon, by every principle of humanity, of interest, and of religion, no longer to delay the providing of a place of refuge for those who need it the most of all, under a calamity, from the risk of which, no human being is exempted.

The sum required at first will be very considerable; because it is judged proper to adopt the plan which promises best to secure the important object in view, and which shall not be unworthy of a district so respectable and opulent as this is. In Glasgow, no public establishment of approved utility has ever been known to fail; and the Committee confidently hope, that the Asylum for Lunatics, the want of which is felt daily more and more, will receive an ample share of public support.

For the sake of gentlemen at a distance, the Committee have subjoined a sketch of the plan. The Plans themselves are left for inspection at the Tontine Coffee-Room, and Subscription Papers are left at the Coffee-Room, the Royal and Thistle Banks, and at the shops of Messrs. Brash & Reid, James & Andrew Duncan, John Smith, Alexander Wilson, and M. Ogle, Booksellers.

ROBERT M'NAIR, Preses.

SECOND REPORT

TO THE

Managers of the Lunatic Asylum,

By WILLIAM STARK,
ARCHITECT.

WHEN delivering to the MANAGERS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM, the detailed drawings and descriptions for the use of the workmen to be employed in the erection of the building, it has been suggested to me, that a short Report on the nature of the design, in addition to what I have already had the honour of submitting to the Committee, might assist in removing some misapprehensions which prevail both as to the extent of its accommodations, and the necessary expense.

These misapprehensions seem to have arisen, in some degree, from comparing the present design with the first outline of the Institution, and consequently considering this extensive building as meant for the accommodation of only 50 patients. By reference to the plans, it will be found, that it is calculated for 120; and should its dimensions still appear of a magnitude disproportioned to the number of its inmates, it ought to be noticed, that there are many peculiarities in the arrangement of a lunatic hospital, which necessarily lead to a great extension of building, and a considerable additional expense.

In the first place, a large space must be set aside for the day-rooms and galleries, these being the chief resort during the day, and particularly in bad weather, for the patients who, for many reasons, cannot be permitted to remain in their bed-rooms. Each patient, besides, must have a separate sleeping-room, so constructed as to be proof against escape, or the effects of violence; and the peculiar difficulties of ventilation, in an asylum, require that its apartments should be lofty and spacious. It may be proper also to remind those, who, in judging of the scale of the building, have formed their ideas on that of a common hospital, that one-half of the Institution is intended for the accommodation of a higher description of persons than are to be found in an infirmary; that boarders of this class

may be expected to relieve the community of a great part, perhaps of the whole, of the annual expense of the establishment; and that the accommodations prepared for them must be of a nature suited to the wishes of their friends, and their accustomed habits of life.

It is now incumbent on me to state to the Committee a source of expense (though, I hope, to no great amount) which may be considered as peculiar to the design. In that Report which I had the honour of laying before them in 1806, along with the designs, it was urged as an essential and leading principle in the arrangement of the plan, that all restraint or controul of the patient, beyond what the treatment of the case or the police of the Institution required, was improper, as it tended to inflame his natural impatience and irritation, to increase his disorder, and to counteract his cure. In particular, the vexatious interference of keepers, in matters of no moment, or which could otherwise be better regulated, was to be guarded against. It was for this purpose, and to prevent patients, in whose case there was nothing to require close confinement, from being imprisoned during a great part of the day, or even during occasional though short intervals of fine weather, that the wards were so contrived as to have an easy and direct communication each with an appropriate and distinct piece of garden, or airing ground, secured

equally against the possibility of intrusion or of escape; sheltered, airy, and cheerful; and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. It cannot be doubted that these enjoyments must contribute both to the health and to the mental repose of the patients; and it is of importance that they should be dispensed with no sparing or churlish hand.

Should it be suspected that these advantages are as yet untried and hypothetical, a short publication by the eminent Dr. Fox, giving an account of his establishment for the cure of insanity at Breslington, near Bristol, will remove such doubts. It does not appear at what time this paper was printed, and it came very lately to my hands. Had I been possessed of it earlier, it would have supplied me with much valuable authority respecting many of the statements contained in my former Report.

To facilitate the object in view, the intermediate communications between the wards and their appropriate enclosures, have been so contrived, that they may be left open to the patients during the day. They are constructed with particular attention to the prevention of accidents, and to the saving of any unnecessary waste of room. Still the arrangement leads to some additional expense of building, though trivial surely in comparison to its importance.

I proceed to state another circumstance in the design, but by no means peculiar to it, which adds some degree of real, and a great deal of apparent, magnitude to the building. The advantages to the patients in point of comfort, and what is still more important, in point of cure, which are obtained by the adoption of the single gallery, in preference to the more common mode of having rooms on both sides of it, are so well known to the Committee, that it might seem almost superfluous to state them.

Being lighted from windows ranged along one side, as well as from the end, instead of one end only, the single gallery is much more airy and cheerful, and therefore better calculated for a place of exercise and recreation to the patients, during bad weather. Having only one row of bed-rooms, it will also be much less noisy, than when there are contiguous and opposite rooms; and the Committee must be aware, how essentially the recovery of the patient will depend on his being allowed the enjoyment of quiet rest. It may farther be noticed, that this method is much more conducive to free ventilation.

Could I have entertained any doubts of the propriety of constructing the corridors in this manner, they would have been entirely removed by the high authority of Dr. Ferriar, and by the opinion of other medical men, and experienced

keepers, whom I had occasion to consult on the subject.

The adoption of this plan gives rise to a considerable elongation of the wings of the building; which is compensated, on the other hand, to a great degree, by a corresponding decrease in their breadth; and it is presumed, that the difference of expense will be much more than repaid by the advantages which will result from it to the patients.

Aware that all superfluous expense ought to be avoided in a building of this kind, I have constructed the elevation in such a manner, as to admit of the whole being executed in rough masonry. The dome, which is of a form to give some degree of dignity and picturesque effect, is extremely simple and easy of execution. An inspection of the plans and general section will explain its uses, and will show that there is no space within the whole volume of the building which is not usefully employed; nor has the convenience or utility of a single apartment been sacrificed to external appearance.

From the statement which has been made to the Committee, respecting the accommodations contained in the building, it will be seen, that its dimensions considerably exceed their present wants. It will become a question, therefore, whether it ought to be immediately executed in whole, or in part. I have already stated, that, in

either way, its plan of classification and of superintendence will be complete; nor can these at all be disturbed by any future extension of the building, if followed out on the same plan. It ought, however, to be noticed, that a great deal of temporary inconvenience, and, not improbably, of irreparable mischief, may be occasioned to the patients, by the introduction of workmen among them; and that an unavoidable extra expense must be incurred by every new addition or alteration.

In another point of view, the immediate completion of the design seems of importance. There can be no doubt that the particular ends of the Institution will be better obtained on a large, than on a contracted scale. In the former, the required separation of the cases of insanity can be effected, without the counteracting disadvantages of solitude; and the patients, arranged in wards of moderate size, will enjoy that society with each other, which is found by experience to be highly conducive to their recovery. The expenses of the establishment too will be smaller, in proportion to the number of patients; and it is almost superfluous to add, that the expertness and address of the servants of the Institution, and the skill of the medical attendants, in the treatment of a disease little connected with ordinary practice, will increase in the same proportion.

These considerations, it is presumed, may incline the Managers of the Asylum to extend their views beyond the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, and the present times; and may confirm them in the opinion, that it is their interest, equally as their inclination, to diffuse over the whole western counties, those benefits which, in the opinion of physicians the best acquainted with the treatment of the insane, exclusively belong to a large public Institution.

WILLIAM STARK.

January 9th, 1810.

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